

The Concord Daily Tribune.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Table with subscription rates for different durations and locations (City of Concord, Outside of the State, etc.)

RAILROAD SCHEDULE

Table with railroad schedules for Northbound and Southbound routes, including destinations like Washington, Danville, and Atlanta.

BIBLE THOUGHT FOR TODAY  
Bible thoughts memorized, will prove a  
precious heritage in after years.

CHINA GROVE ROUTE ONE.  
Miss Rosie Heglar, of Rocky River,  
spent Friday night with her sister, Mrs.  
W. E. Klutz.

AFTER THE SOUTH.

Since taking over the office of President Coolidge has given every indication that he will seek the support of the South to further whatever political ambitions he may have. Political writers in Washington have pointed out for the past ten days that the new President is very anxious to get in the good graces of the Southern people, and there is every reason to believe that this true. In the last campaign Mr. Coolidge was the Republican picked to campaign in the South. He spoke in a number of Southern States, including North Carolina, and it is but right to state that he made a fine impression. There was nothing of special importance to his addresses, or to the manner in which they were delivered, but the man himself made a favorable impression, and Mr. Coolidge noticed that. He is trying to revive the interest that was then aroused in him. He wants the vote of the South in the next Republican convention, and he hopes to get some votes from the South in case he is able to get the Republican nomination next year. Mr. Coolidge has just appointed former Congressman Slemm, of Virginia, as his private secretary. While he was in Congress Mr. Slemm was one of the most influential Republicans of the South, and Mr. Coolidge knew that. Mr. Slemm always lined up with white Republican organizations in the South, and for that reason he should prove very popular with most of the white Republicans who live in the Southern States. His popularity naturally would be an aid to the President he is to serve as private secretary. The appointment of Mr. Slemm will take into the office the first Southerner that has ever served as private secretary to a Republican President, we believe.

CONTROLLING TYPHOID FEVER HERE.

While typhoid fever has not been epidemic by any means in the State this year, in several counties quite a large number of cases have been reported. The State Board of Health during the past several months has been centralizing its energies on the fight against typhoid and malaria, and the campaign, generally speaking, has been successful.

In Cabarrus County there have been but few cases of typhoid fever reported, and so far as known to the health department of the county, no deaths have resulted from the disease. During the past several weeks more than 3,000 persons in the county have been vaccinated against the disease and no one who has been vaccinated has contracted the disease. A number of cases have been reported since July first, and although in each instance the persons contracting the disease had failed to take the vaccine, physicians have been successful in saving the lives of those suffering. Most of the persons afflicted with the disease are negroes, and in addition to refusing to take the vaccine, had been living in unsanitary and unhealthy conditions.

The Maxwell-Morrison argument seems to have ended at last, and both seem to have been right in their contention. Mr. Maxwell says a deficit existed in December 1922, and such a deficit seems to have existed. Mr. Morrison says if all taxes for the year had been collected in December, 1922, and paid on the debts causing the deficit, no deficit would have existed. He seems to be right too. In other words, according to all figures, the State owed the \$5,000,000 in December, but it had back tax money enough to pay the deficit off. "A temporary in a report" surely.

Drawing a southern said to be the extreme of human pain.

Important to Conserve Forest Lands.

(By the Associated Press.)  
Asheville, N. C., Aug. 16.—Unless immediate steps are taken to prevent the rapid deforestation of the timber lands in the Southern Appalachian and southeastern states, these states will find it necessary to import timber with which to carry on their woodworking industries from far western states at greatly increased costs, declared Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt, director of the North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey in an address today before the members of the Southern Lumber, Door and Millwork Manufacturers' Association, in convention here.

The problem of conserving the forest lands of these states confronts the federal, state, county and municipal governments and private owners of timber lands, but it rests principally with the state, county and municipal governments, which should pass laws designed to prevent forest fires and improper lumbering and cattle grazing methods and should establish large government owned forests areas in order to provide steady lumber yields for years to come, Dr. Pratt said. This is practicable and can be made profitable, he added.

"At the present time there are only 15 timber exporting states; that is, states that are producing more timber than they are using," he said. "Of these, one state is in the northeast—Maine; eight in the south—Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi, Washington, Idaho, California, Montana and Arizona. Several of these states are now importing almost as much lumber as they are exporting. It is estimated that the present rate of cutting that with a few years there will be only three exporting states; namely, Oregon, Washington and California."

INDEPENDENTS MEET THE CUT IN GASOLINE

Federal Prosecutor in Chicago Says the Threat of Law Brought About the Slash in Prices.

Chicago, Aug. 14.—While Chicago motorists today hastened to take advantage of 15-cent gasoline—the lowest price since 1915—authorities of states not affected by the drastic 6.6 a gallon cut ordered Monday by the Standard Oil Company of Indiana opened a new "gas war" of their own.

A steady stream of cars moved on Chicago filling stations shortly after 7 a. m., and there was no slack hour during the day. Word had been passed that the cheaper fuel price could not last for long; that all the oil companies, particularly the independents, were losing money on every gallon sold.

While a reduction of only 5 cents a gallon had been authorized by the independent organizations, in the anticipation of Standard's cuts, practically every filling station in the city today dropped to the Standard's price of 15.4 cents. It was estimated that the new price will mean a saving of at least \$100,000 a day to Chicago motorists alone.

Reports from all sections covered by the Standard's order indicated that independent companies have universally fallen in line with the new price. It was not the competition in gasoline selling instituted by the Governor of South Dakota that brought about a general reduction in the retail prices of the motor fuel from 22 cents a gallon to 15.4 in Chicago today, but a threat and a promise by the United States Department of Justice, according to a statement made by District Attorney Edwin A. Olson.

Overproduction brought about a recent statement by big oil companies that they would close their refineries during August to keep the prices from going to pieces. Having in mind the painful experiences of American wheat growers, who are complaining that they must sell their product below cost because of overproduction, Mr. Olson advised the oil refiners that if they violated the United States laws by artificially controlling prices prosecution would result.

The result was a reduction in price that immediately followed the action by Governor McMaster, of South Dakota, who purchased a supply of gasoline at a price in Chicago to sell in his state at 16 cents.

"The total forested area in the Southern Appalachian and Southeastern States is now 240,000,000 acres. To ensure an adequate supply of timber for the southern states this land or an equal area should be kept in forest growing trees," he said.

"The federal government has acquired about 1,433,270 acres and will acquire perhaps several million acres, but it is not probable or perhaps desirable that the federal government should increase its acreage much beyond this amount," Dr. Pratt said, expressing the opinion that it is now time for the states, counties and municipal governments of the south to purchase and maintain large modern forestation lines large areas of timber land.

"In the South there are at least 125,000,000 acres of cutover land that can be purchased at from \$1 to \$10 an acre and these lands can be protected from fire and grow another crop of timber in 30 to 80 years according to the location and type of tree, Dr. Pratt declared.

Dr. Pratt estimated that a state owned forest area of 300,000 acres could be made to bring a net profit of over \$6,150,000 in 50 years, basing his estimate on an original cost of \$1,500,000, a fifty year interest charge of \$3,750,000, and a revenue from the sale of the timber at the end of 50 years of from \$12,000,000 to \$22,000,000.

Dr. Pratt said he did not advocate the practice of forestry on lands immediately available for agricultural purposes and that he was not in favor of tax exemptions or bonuses as an incentive for any one organization in the business of growing tree crops.

"If the states will begin to purchase cutover lands," he said, "and establish state forests, protect these from fire, and pass adequate legislation in regard to the protection of all forest lands from fire, co-operate with land owners in the cost of the protection of their lands from fire and pass legislation providing for a sane, just and equitable policy for the taxation of forest lands, it is believed that then many land owners will cooperate with the state and nation in maintaining an adequate area of land in forests."

The total forest areas in acres of some of the lumber producing states of the south were given by Dr. Pratt as follows: North Carolina, 19,600,000; South Carolina, 12,000,000; Georgia, 22,300,000; Florida, 20,000,000; Kentucky, 10,000,000; Tennessee, 15,000,000 and Alabama, 20,000,000.

North Carolina, according to a table furnished, quoted by Dr. Pratt, is the only state of those named that maintains a state forest or park and North Carolina's forest possessions, according to the table, are limited to 1,564 acres. Municipally owned forests in North Carolina embrace 23,000 acres, according to Dr. Pratt.

National forest areas by acres in the same states mentioned were given as follows: North Carolina 313,075; South Carolina 18,454; Georgia 134,065; Florida 317,511; Kentucky None; Tennessee 213,425; Alabama 65,157.

"When the law of supply and demand is allowed to go its natural course, prices take care of themselves," said Mr. Olson. "In every industry where there is overproduction prices naturally fall. The farmer has had occasion to learn his lesson and has taken his medicine without resorting to artificial means. That's also true of the oil business. There has been an overproduction of oil for a long time and millions of dollars a day have been grabbed off by that industry. The deluge from new wells became so great that it was a case of either violating the laws of the United States by unofficially controlling production, or of reducing prices. The latter course being chosen, this office has nothing further to say."

"The 15-cent price in Chicago will remain just as long as competition makes it necessary," was the statement made orally by Colonel R. W. Stewart, chairman of the board of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

"It will be 15.4 cents or thereabouts until somebody wakes up to the fact that 'gas' is being sold below the cost of production," said another oil company official.

In a school within twenty miles of London, not one out of sixty pupils had seen a street car, a bridge, or a running stream.

ARREST TWO MEN IN ROY IN RESTAURANT

Boisterous Patrons Come to Grief When One of Them Insults the Waiter.

L. B. Nichols, of Charlotte, traveling salesman and a member of a prominent family, and his companion, W. L. Black, former resident of Charlotte now living in Greensboro, came to grief shortly after 11 o'clock last night in Manuel's cafe, when Black was badly worsted in an encounter with Grady Alred, a waiter in the cafe.

Nichols and Black, it is claimed, entered the cafe and in a boisterous manner demanded service. They were drinking, it is charged, and the proprietors of the place at first refused to serve them. Later the two returned, and while awaiting service, Black, it is charged, after starting a dispute with the waiter, called the latter by an insulting name, and attempted to strike him. Alred, the waiter, immediately attempted to put Black out of the cafe, Black had some crockery smashed over his head in the scuffle that followed.

When Manuel Panagiotou, one of the proprietors of the cafe, started to telephone police headquarters, Nichols, it is alleged, assaulted him.

Attracted by the disturbance police officers arrived and arrested Nichols and Black. Nichols' wounds, which are not serious, were dressed by a physician. He is charged with being drunk and disorderly. Nichols faces the same charges, and in addition he is charged with an assault. Both were locked in the city jail last night, but it was learned arrangements were being made by their friends to furnish bond for their release, as soon as they became sober.

Two hundred thousand dollars has been provided for the erection of a summer White House for use of the President in the will of a Baltimore lawyer. The site is to be within automobile distance of Washington. If the offer is not accepted by Congress within 12 months the money will revert to the estate.

Lignite coal is being mined in a commercial way near Shaunavon, Saskatchewan. The White Mud Valley is underlaid with coal with outcroppings so near the surface in places that ranchers have for years been hauling their fuel from holes dug in the banks.

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Mothers of Famous Men

The Mother of Robert Southey.

"Never was any human being blessed with a sweeter temper, or a happier disposition," So wrote Robert Southey, Pote Laureate of England, concerning his mother. He was a poet, a historian, a lover of books who filled his house with a huge library, a scholar—but he looked upon his mother as one of the most remarkable persons whom he had ever known.

Poor woman! She saw very little of the childhood of Robert Southey. Margaret Hill did not marry a fortune when she married Robert Southey, the father of the poet. Her husband had high hopes of giving her everything that she needed, but his work as a linen-dealer did not succeed, and so, when little Robert was only three years old, his mother was obliged to send him away to a more prosperous relative. Her half-sister, Miss Taylor, brought up the boy, and made a deep influence upon him, but the mother remained the idol, and the ideal. No one can steal away the love that belongs to a mother. Distance and years may separate, but that love is undying.

Of her Robert Southey wrote also: "She had an excellent understanding, and a readiness of apprehension which I have rarely known surpassed. In quickness of capacity, in the kindness of her nature, and in that kind of moral magnetism which wins the affections of all within its sphere, I never knew her equal." That is indeed high praise to come from one who knew many men and many women who were noted as the brightest people in all England. Margaret Hill Southey, in the little that she saw of her son, impressed herself upon him in a way that no one else could do. A mother is indeed the richest of all human beings.

Next: The mother of Charles Lamb.

Compressed Air for Aviation.  
New York, Aug. 15.—A plan to abolish the propellers of aeroplanes is the subject now of laboratory research. Air compressed and mixed with fuel in a combustion chamber would be projected through a nozzle at the rear of the aeroplane, and the reaction to its discharge would drive the machine through the air. Though it is calculated that high speed might possibly be obtained through this method of jet propulsion, the mechanism would be heavy, and experiments so far show that the consumption of fuel would be in excess of that required for ordinary propeller drive.

The number of reigning houses in Europe had declined from 41 in 1914 to 17 in 1922.

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